

(g) The degrees of treatment described in paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section are “appropriate standards” for purposes of Coast Guard and Department of Defense certification pursuant to section 312(g)(2) of the Act.

[41 FR 4453, Jan. 29, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995]

**§ 140.4 Complete prohibition.**

(a) A State may completely prohibit the discharge from all vessels of any sewage, whether treated or not, into some or all of the waters within such State by making a written application to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, and by receiving the Administrator's affirmative determination pursuant to section 312(f)(3) of the Act. Upon receipt of an application under section 312(f)(3) of the Act, the Administrator will determine within 90 days whether adequate facilities for the safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels using such waters are reasonably available. Applications made by States pursuant to section 312(f)(3) of the Act shall include:

(1) A certification that the protection and enhancement of the waters described in the petition require greater environmental protection than the applicable Federal standard;

(2) A map showing the location of commercial and recreational pump-out facilities;

(3) A description of the location of pump-out facilities within waters designated for no discharge;

(4) The general schedule of operating hours of the pump-out facilities;

(5) The draught requirements on vessels that may be excluded because of insufficient water depth adjacent to the facility;

(6) Information indicating that treatment of wastes from such pump-out facilities is in conformance with Federal law; and

(7) Information on vessel population and vessel usage of the subject waters.

(b) A State may make a written application to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, under section 312(f)(4) of the Act, for the issuance of a regulation completely prohibiting discharge from a vessel of any sewage, whether treated or not, into

particular waters of the United States or specified portions thereof, which waters are located within the boundaries of such State. Such application shall specify with particularity the waters, or portions thereof, for which a complete prohibition is desired. The application shall include identification of water recreational areas, drinking water intakes, aquatic sanctuaries, identifiable fish-spawning and nursery areas, and areas of intensive boating activities. If, on the basis of the State's application and any other information available to him, the Administrator is unable to make a finding that the waters listed in the application require a complete prohibition of any discharge in the waters or portions thereof covered by the application, he shall state the reasons why he cannot make such a finding, and shall deny the application. If the Administrator makes a finding that the waters listed in the application require a complete prohibition of any discharge in all or any part of the waters or portions thereof covered by the State's application, he shall publish notice of such findings together with a notice of proposed rule making, and then shall proceed in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553. If the Administrator's finding is that applicable water quality standards require a complete prohibition covering a more restricted or more expanded area than that applied for by the State, he shall state the reasons why his finding differs in scope from that requested in the State's application.

(1) For the following waters the discharge from a vessel of any sewage (whether treated or not) is completely prohibited:

(i) Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, as described in 16 U.S.C. 577-577d1.

(ii) Two portions of the Hudson River in New York State, the first is bounded by an east-west line through the most northern confluence of the Mohawk River which will be designated by the Troy-Waterford Bridge (126th Street Bridge) on the south and Lock 2 on the north, and the second of which is bounded on the north by the southern

## § 140.5

end of Houghtaling Island and on the south by a line between the Village of Roseton on the western shore and Low Point on the eastern shore in the vicinity of Chelsea, as described in Items 2 and 3 of 6 NYCRR Part 858.4.

[41 FR 4453, Jan. 29, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 43837, Aug. 31, 1977; 60 FR 63945, Dec. 13, 1995]

### § 140.5 Analytical procedures.

In determining the composition and quality of effluent discharge from marine sanitation devices, the procedures contained in 40 CFR part 136, "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," or subsequent revisions or amendments thereto, shall be employed.

## PART 141—NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

### Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 141.1 Applicability.
- 141.2 Definitions.
- 141.3 Coverage.
- 141.4 Variances and exemptions.
- 141.5 Siting requirements.
- 141.6 Effective dates.

### Subpart B—Maximum Contaminant Levels

- 141.11 Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.
- 141.12 Maximum contaminant levels for organic chemicals.
- 141.13 Maximum contaminant levels for turbidity.
- 141.15 Maximum contaminant levels for radium-226, radium-228, and gross alpha particle radioactivity in community water systems.
- 141.16 Maximum contaminant levels for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in community water systems.

### Subpart C—Monitoring and Analytical Requirements

- 141.21 Coliform sampling.
- 141.22 Turbidity sampling and analytical requirements.
- 141.23 Inorganic chemical sampling and analytical requirements.
- 141.24 Organic chemicals other than total trihalomethanes, sampling and analytical requirements.
- 141.25 Analytical methods for radioactivity.

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–97 Edition)

- 141.26 Monitoring frequency for radioactivity in community water systems.
- 141.27 Alternate analytical techniques.
- 141.28 Certified laboratories.
- 141.29 Monitoring of consecutive public water systems.
- 141.30 Total trihalomethanes sampling, analytical and other requirements.

### Subpart D—Reporting, Public Notification and Recordkeeping

- 141.31 Reporting requirements.
- 141.32 Public notification.
- 141.33 Record maintenance.
- 141.34 [Reserved]
- 141.35 Reporting and public notification for certain unregulated contaminants.

### Subpart E—Special Regulations, Including Monitoring Regulations and Prohibition on Lead Use

- 141.40 Special monitoring for inorganic and organic contaminants.
- 141.41 Special monitoring for sodium.
- 141.42 Special monitoring for corrosivity characteristics.
- 141.43 Prohibition on use of lead pipes, solder, and flux.

### Subpart F—Maximum Contaminant Level Goals

- 141.50 Maximum contaminant level goals for organic contaminants.
- 141.51 Maximum contaminant level goals for inorganic contaminants.
- 141.52 Maximum contaminant level goals for microbiological contaminants.

### Subpart G—National Revised Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Maximum Contaminant Levels

- 141.60 Effective dates.
- 141.61 Maximum contaminant levels for organic contaminants.
- 141.62 Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic contaminants.
- 141.63 Maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for microbiological contaminants.

### Subpart H—Filtration and Disinfection

- 141.70 General requirements.
- 141.71 Criteria for avoiding filtration.
- 141.72 Disinfection.
- 141.73 Filtration.
- 141.74 Analytical and monitoring requirements.
- 141.75 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

### Subpart I—Control of Lead and Copper

- 141.80 General requirements.